

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—\$2 a year, payable within three months from the time of subscribing; \$2.50 in 6 months, or \$3 at the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

For announcing the names of candidates for office \$3. Cash.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1850.

W. THOMSON, is the authorized agent for the "Post," in the city of Baltimore, Md.

H. W. KING is the authorized agent for this paper in the city of Philadelphia.

F. MITCHELL, Jr., Charleston, S. C., will attend to any business for this paper in that city.

Mr. JAMES T. ASBURY, Sr., Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee, is authorized and requested to act as agent in procuring subscriptions for this paper.

No paper mail from the South yesterday.

We would remind the public that the 20th instant is the time designated for a meeting of the Stockholders in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, to vote on accepting the loan offered by Act of Assembly to said Company. It is desirable that there should be a full representation of the Stock, and we will take it as an especial favor if our Knoxville contemporaries will call the subject to the attention of Shareholders in their vicinity.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors at the same time.

It is suggested that a Union Mass Meeting be held at Charleston, S. C., on the Fourth of July, 1850.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. SOLIS, agent of Wm. H. KENT & Co., Ohio, is now in this place, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions of stock to erect a Telegraph line from Knoxville to Chattanooga, running through Athens and Cleveland, and to be connected with the Nashville line, and the line from the South at Atlanta, Ga. It is also in contemplation to extend the line at an early day from Knoxville eastward, to Lynchburg and Richmond, Va., thus putting our section of the country in the most direct, constant, and expeditious communication with the East, West, North and South.

We had the pleasure on Wednesday evening of listening to an address from Mr. SOLIS explanatory of the subject in hand, and illustrating a few of the many advantages to all classes of the community from the establishment of Telegraph lines. We regret that there was not a larger number of our citizens present to hear him.

The indications at present are, that every branch of business in East Tennessee must rapidly increase and prosper from this time forward, and every enterprise calculated to promote the public interests and convenience should be promptly taken hold of and encouraged. If it is desirable that we keep pace with our enterprising neighbors, if we would stimulate the spirit of industry, we must put our shoulders to the wheel and push forward the car of improvement—it will not start of itself, and unless we help ourselves a little, we may expect to fall behind. In the rapid transmission of intelligence, such as statements of the markets, prices of produce, &c., Telegraph lines are of incalculable advantage to all classes, and now that an opportunity is offered to have a station at this point, we hope it will be secured. We confess we have a good deal of country pride, and we don't want to see McMinn lagging behind her neighbors. We have no notion of having the wires traversing our valleys and streets, and of seeing the lightnings playing along them bearing important intelligence to points beyond us, while our people are left to rely upon the old-fashioned, mud road three miles and a half an hour system. The advantages of the Telegraph are offered to us—will we avail ourselves of the offer?

There is to be another meeting on tomorrow, (Saturday) at the Court-house, at 2 o'clock, and it is desired that as many of the citizens of the county as possibly can, be in attendance at that time.

When Mr. SOLIS leaves Athens, he will proceed to Cleveland, Bradley county, and we commend him and the object he has in view, to the attention of the enterprising citizens of that place.

ATHENS HOTEL.—G. W. MAYO, Esq., has become the proprietor of this large and commodious public house, kept for a number of years by Jas. S. BRIDGES, Esq. The house has been favorably known to the public under the former proprietorship, and from our acquaintance with Mr. Mayo, and his long experience in the business, we have no doubt its character will be fully sustained. Travellers and others calling there will find a courteous and attentive landlord, who will spare no pains to render all comfortable. We take pleasure in commending the house to the public, and trust that it will receive the patronage which its location and other advantages entitle it to.

COTTON.—The Cotton market was very quiet yesterday. Sales 124 bales from 11½ to 12½. Prices nominal.—Char. Courier, March 2.

TENNESSEE—NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The last Southern (Ga.) Whig contains the following editorial paragraph:

WHAT MEANS IT?—In the hour of danger and of difficulty—when it is desirable that the greatest unanimity shall prevail—when the South should present an undivided front—Tennessee, chivalrous and patriotic Tennessee, which has hitherto delighted to occupy the front rank in times of danger—Tennessee, whose sons have written their names in blood on almost every battle field in which our armies have encountered the foe, since her admission into the Confederacy—Tennessee has faltered! Her Legislature, which has just adjourned, refusing to provide for her representation in the Southern Convention, which is to be held on her own soil? Why is this? What can the matter be?

In the first place, friend Christie, the Legislature, recently adjourned, had no right to appoint delegates on behalf of the people, to a Southern, Northern, or any other sort of Convention. The members composing the last General Assembly were elected without the slightest reference to any such Convention, they were delegated with no such power, and had no authority whatever to commit the people of the State one way or the other on the subject. The power of making agents to reflect their sentiments in public bodies, belongs solely and exclusively to the people in their primary capacity, and as no action was had on their part in the premises, we are forced to the conclusion that our Legislature did right in not appointing delegates to the Southern Convention, proposed to be held at the Capital of this Commonwealth. Had they appointed delegates, they would have transgressed their duty, and been accountable to their constituency for a violation of their delegated trusts.

Secondly, there is a discrepancy of opinion in Tennessee, as elsewhere, in regard to the object of this Convention. There are those who think that the projectors of the movement are looking to something beyond a mere Convention to embody and give tone and force to Southern sentiment on the question that is agitating the country. If that is the object, and it is so made manifest, Tennessee will welcome the delegates to the Convention with warm-hearted hospitality. But if the object is as has been alleged by men presumed to be in the confidence of the originators of the scheme, to lay the ground-work for a Dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Republic—we say, if this is the object, what right have the plotters to expect a generous welcome, to demand "aid and comfort" at the hands of Tennesseans? They will have nothing to do with any movement that even squints at a severance of the Confederacy, to the defending the rights of which they have so often perilled their lives, and freely shed their blood. Their love of country, their devotion to its institutions, are part and parcel of their country's history, and their patriotism cannot be doubted. Almost every field of the nation's fame is white with the bones of Tennesseans, and when danger menaces Tennesseans will ever be among the first to fly to the rescue. But at a time like the present, when there are those who boldly talk of dissolving the Union, and a Convention is called charged with looking to such result, we think they may well hesitate before giving countenance and encouragement to the movement, at least until they are satisfied no treasonable designs are contemplated. If the people of Tennessee desire to be represented in the proposed Convention, they can easily assemble in their respective counties, and appoint delegates; and if they do that, we are confident they will instruct them to resist to the last gasp every thing that meditates violence to the Union of the States.

We do not charge that the object of the projectors of the Nashville Convention is of a treasonable character, but it has been so charged, and the recent demonstrations in some quarters perhaps favor the conclusion. We shall be slow to believe that such is the design, but until the suspicions that have been thrown around the movement are cleared away, and the real object becomes apparent, we must beg that our people be excused from giving it their countenance and support. We deprecate the war which a hypocritical and unholy faction at the North is waging against the South. But in our humble opinion Dissolution is not the proper remedy for the evil, and would only bring on a greater one without removing the lesser. Recent advices from the North show a better state of feeling beginning to prevail there, and if the proper spirit is inculcated, the difficulty will be adjusted without a resort to violence, and the miserable abolition faction consigned to infamy.

Our thanks are due the Hon. J. M. Anderson for papers and documents.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY IN WASHINGTON.—Yesterday, in consequence of some reflections having been previously cast on the Mississippi regiment, in debate, by Colonel Bissell, Member of Congress from Illinois, a hostile meeting was arranged between him and Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi the weapons being muskets, at fifteen paces. We are happy to state that the matter was to day amicably arranged by the personal intervention of the President.—Char. Cou. March 2.

Wonder which can "smell a rat" the quickest, the man who knows the most, or the man who has the most nose.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

At the election for County officers on last Saturday, C. Peters, Esq., was re-elected Sheriff, and A. Barb, Esq., Trustee. We have not as yet been able to ascertain the precise majorities.

In regard to the contest for Constable in this District, it was of the most exciting character. There were five candidates in the field, all of whom, especially on the day of the election, seemed to be deeply impressed with the importance of the high trust to which they were aspiring. The successful candidates were Mr. Jas. Turner and Col. McNeely, ex-editor of the "Dispatch," and for whom, as in duty bound, we voted. It affords us inexpressible gratification to record such unmistakable evidence that the craft is looking up in this section, as we don't know but "at some future period of the world's history" we may attain to something higher than County Ranger, which office we now hold by the grace and condescension of the County Court. If in the course of human events (and no man can tell what the future has in store for him) it should become necessary for any person to place documents in the hands of our ex-County Ranger for our special benefit, we trust he will notify us in time to give him before "leveling" on any of our real estate. This is the only return we ask for having elected him high Constable on last Saturday.

MOORE COUNTY.—We understand Mr. Wright, Democrat, was elected Sheriff.

POLK.—Bradford, the old sheriff, re-elected.

BRADLEY.—T. L. Bates re-elected Sheriff by 851 majority. — Miller elected Trustee.

KNOX.—Wm. Craig elected Sheriff, Wm. McCammon Trustee, and Jas. C. Luttrell Register.

OUR COURT HOUSE, SQUARE, &c.—It seems to us that it would not be amiss for the County Court at its next session to take some measures to have the Court House and enclosure renovated a little.—The Court House is a good and durable building, but at present manifests some evidences of neglect. A small amount at this time, properly appropriated, may be the means of saving heavy costs hereafter, and would add much to its appearance and render it more comfortable for those who have to occupy it from time to time. Nothing contributes more to the character of a county than to see the public buildings kept in a proper state of repair.—Such a policy is not only in accordance with good taste, but is true economy. We hope those whose duty and province it is to look after such things, will receive the suggestion in the spirit in which it is made, and give the subject a little consideration.

The National Intelligencer of the 22d ult. states that the nomination of Gov. Neil S. Brown, as Minister to Russia, has been confirmed by the Senate.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The steam ship Alabama, from Chagres, with 64 passengers and 450,000 in gold dust, arrived at New Orleans 24th. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 14th of January.

Sacramento City had been inundated by the overflow of the river, and an immense quantity of cattle and other property, estimated at some millions, had been swept away, and the inhabitants were suffering from this great calamity.

The mines near Stockton had been attacked by a body of Chilians, and several Americans killed and the rest taken prisoners, but were soon after released. Great excitement prevailed in consequence, and it was supposed that the Chilians would be expelled from the country.

We are happy to learn that Mrs. Fremont had recovered from her recent illness, and, with her husband, was about departing for the United States.

SHARP JOKE.—It is said that the "mysterious knockings" at Rochester are at length ascertained to be caused by the departed spirits of the Free Soilers tapping on the Buffalo Platform. Where's Mr. Van Buren?

A PRIVILEGE SIGHT.—It is reported that there is a man residing in a respectable neighborhood (for the credit of the district we withhold the name) who has never taken a newspaper!

WILNOT PROVIDO ABANDONED.—The Boston Republican (Free Soil), says: "We learn that at a private meeting held in this city by the few who give direction to affairs, it has been decided to abandon the Wilnot Provide."

Base all your actions on a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this, never reckon cost.

An exchange paper quotes from Paul's writings, "owe no man anything," and then adds, "we fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistles."

Thirty thousand landlords own England. Three thousand own all Scotland. Six thousand own all Ireland, leaving more than twenty-five millions of inhabitants of those countries without a foot of God's creation.

As some places meet most rats, proud folks meet most affronts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

If any one, standing upon the brink of this mighty current of popular passion that is sweeping by, supposes that it will run out, he is mistaken. Like the river, it rolls, and as it rolls, forever will roll on. So far from noticing any moderation of tone in Congress to-day, after the three day's respite, it was rather aggravated. The card of Mr. Hilliard, in the National Intelligencer this morning, warned the editors of that paper and the country generally that the danger is underrated, and that the South is fully resolved to resist any measures that shall exclude her people from residence in the territories acquired from Mexico. We learn too, from an explanation made by Mr. Turney, in the Senate, that the position of Tennessee, in regard to the Southern Convention, is misunderstood, and that she will maintain all the constitutional guarantees.

In Canada, this subject and its results are speculated upon. Col. Gage, in an anti-annexation speech, refers to the commotion in the United States, and says that this ferment of passion, when a little more developed, would overthrow, as it has always overthrown, any power opposed to it. The sagacious editor of the "Allion," says that "the North will be overruled, and that the storm will, for the present, blow over." I hope it may blow over, but the signs are not particularly favorable.

Mr. Calhoun has been more unwell during the last week, and has not left his room. His cough is very bad. I doubt whether he will be able to speak in the Senate this Session.

He has committed his intended remarks to paper, and they will be read, on Thursday, by Mr. Butler. Mr. Webster will also speak very soon.

A proposition was made to-day, and strenuously urged, by Mr. Foote, to commit the whole subject in controversy, to a select Committee of thirteen; six to be chosen from the non-slaveholding, and six from the slaveholding States; and these twelve to select a thirteenth member. He urged that, if in a week, some project of compromise was not produced, it would be too late, for events would occur which would render compromise hopeless. What events he referred to, I do not know. Mr. Foote said, he had consulted with two thirds of the Senate and with many members of the House, and was assured that a compromise would be effected; that a Committee would agree upon a plan, which the Senate and House, and the country would ratify. Mr. Clemens said, if the subject was agitated three weeks longer, it would be impossible to save the Union.

Mr. Butler, and others, could not see what good a Committee could do. They would probably fail, and the failure would aggravate the difficulty. He thought it better to go on and consult upon the question, with calmness and forbearance, and gradually we might draw nearer to the object. The Senate hesitated, and the matter was laid over for to-morrow.

Some of the Mississippi delegates have entered into a correspondence with Col. Bissell, and others of the Illinois delegation, in regard to Col. Bissell's statements on the subject of the conduct of the Mississippi regiment, at the battle of Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

This has been a quiet day in Congress. The civil and military funeral of Gen. McNeill occupied some hours. Both Houses adjourned early, to enable members to attend it. The motions for adjournment were made, in each House, by members from New Hampshire, and were accompanied with eulogies on the character and services of the deceased.

The Senate, in executive session, received and confirmed the nomination of Fletcher Webster, as Surveyor of the port of Boston.

Some persons are startled at the statements and declarations made by Mr. Foote, in the Senate. Mr. Foote declared that, if something was not done before the end of the week, events would inevitably take place that would render compromise impossible. The events alluded to have been often spoken of since Mr. Foote referred to the next black Monday, and persons wondered where was to be the next outbreak.

Mr. Foote's declaration presumed that the Northern majority of the House would, next Monday, attempt to force the question on Doty's resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a Bill to admit California as a State. In that case, the Southern members would, as they did last Monday, resist and obstruct action, by resorting to parliamentary means. It had been hinted that the majority, impatient, would forcibly expel the resisting members. Mr. Clingman had said that the Southern members would, in that case, resort to violence. In reply to Colonel Bissell, the other day, Mr. Clingman stated that it was in case the majority should attempt to expel the minority, while the minority were acting within the rules of the House, that they would resist with violent means.

In case the majority should, next Monday, see fit to press Doty's Resolution, as they did last Monday, regardless of decency, courtesy, usage, and as a mere provocation to combat, the southern members will take higher ground than they did last Monday. The majority must desist, or the

House may, perhaps, be broken up in disorder and commotion, and perhaps may not soon meet again for regular business. That is what is now understood to be Mr. Foote's meaning. In the present inflammatory condition of the House, a spark may produce an explosion.

However, I am persuaded that the more reasonable members, composing the majority, will prevent a renewal of the scenes of Monday, by giving the go-by to Mr. Doty's resolution.

President Taylor stated to-day, that neither Col. Bissell nor Col. Davis were correct in their assertions as to the service of the Mississippi Regiment, at the battle of Buena Vista. He said they each referred to a different period in the action, and were both wrong.

For the Athens Post. PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Athens, on Wednesday evening the 6th inst., to take into consideration the subject of a Magnetic Telegraph line from Knoxville to Chattanooga, Wm. Lowry, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. M. FISHER appointed Secretary. After a few appropriate remarks from T. J. Campbell, Esq., as to the object of the meeting, Mr. Solis, of Ohio, was introduced to the audience, who in a very forcible and happy manner explained the operations of the Telegraph, and its great advantages to the community.

After Mr. Solis had concluded his remarks, on motion, it was resolved that a Committee of four be appointed to ascertain the sense of the citizens of McMinn county on the subject, and report to a meeting to be held on Saturday the 9th instant. The Chairman appointed the following persons said Committee: A. D. Keyes, R. C. Jackson, Jas. Crawford, and Wm. H. Ballow. On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

Ordered, that these proceedings be published in the Athens Post.

The meeting then adjourned to meet as above stated.

WM. LOWRY, Chm'n.

R. M. FISHER, Sec'y.

For the Athens Post. SAVE THE UNION.

Columbia's patriot sons arise,
United firmly stand;
Let not Disunion's hydra head
Be lifted o'er our land.

Nerve with Herculean strength your hands
And gird your armor on,
And strike while there is hope to save
Our glorious Union.

Oh! let your voices thunder roll
Throughout the sunny South,
And let its deafening roar be heard
Resounding o'er the North.

Let not the hands that bind these States,
By reckless hands be riv'd;
They are cemented with the blood
Of fathers now in heav'n.

"A house divided may not stand,"
Then guard the sacred ties
That bind Columbia's household band,
Or else her glory dies.

Let not our nation's Sire look down
From his abode on high,
And see our Union all a wreck,
In scattered fragments lie.

For long united we have stood
And proudly claim'd to be,
The only perfect model of
Union and Liberty.

Then let our great confederacy
Whose glory far and wide,
Hath been the theme of every tongue,
Still be our nation's pride.

Oh! let your lips by wisdom touched,
And quench the kindling fire,
A few bold hearts have blown to light,
Our Constitution's pyre.

And brand forever with the mark
"By which a Traitor's known"
The daring soul that first essay'd
To cast our Union down.

E. L. M.

MILLWOOD, Feb. 25, 1850.

* See "Calhoun's dream."

THE MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives he will have one friend on earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrows, and speak to him of hopes when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows from a pure fountain, and speaks of happiness through the vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

NEVER GO BACK.—NEVER.—What you attempt, do with all your strength. Determination is omnipotent. If the prospect is somewhat darkened, put the fire of resolution to your soul and kindle the flame that nothing but the strong arm of death can extinguish.

ENJOYERS.—Deplorable is the condition of that editor who does not attempt to please everybody. His ways are not ways of pleasantness, nor his paths paths of peace. But much more is he to be pitied if he does not attempt to please all. "The last state of that man is worse than the first."

The meanest man in the world lives in West Troy. In helping him out of the river once, a man tore the collar of his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.

THE UNITED STATES.

What will be the strength of the United States in fifty years from this date, should the increase in population go on at the same ratio that it has done for the last fifty years? That length of time ago, we had but five millions of souls in our vast territory, now we have upwards of twenty-two millions! Is it not a pity that the blighting spirit of dissolution should be prowling around this fair mansion of liberty and independence, with the fiendish intention of demolishing it? We are just now in a condition to be prosperous and happy—our forces can drive back a world of intruders, and we stand now in the midst of peace and plenty, fearing no evil—free as the air that waves the majestic oak of our forest. But there is a restlessness about the nature of man that will ever drive him to acts which destroy and uproot his happiness. The power of the United States is so great, now, that nothing but the curse of God can overthrow it. How does the curse of God come upon a people to overturn and destroy their Government? Does it come upon them in the form of pestilence and famine, that sweep them from the face of the earth like the besom of destruction? It seldom comes in this way. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." How forcibly are we reminded of this quotation when we look to the North and South, and hear the diabolical threats of Dissolution uttered by men whose talents and influence should run in the channel of peace and quiet. The spirit of eternal dissolution has been the destruction of all the once happy and prosperous Republics, Kingdoms and Empires that have ever rose, flourished and declined its past history. With these lights before us—and every school boy has them—is it not strange our conduct should be so ill-advised?—We are for the Union, first, last, and all the time; and we regard it as fortunate for our safety that we have such a man at the head of affairs as General Taylor. We have the most abiding confidence in his judgment and good sense, and in his ability to preserve the Union. And we have no doubt that his sensible, pacific course in administering the Government for the remainder of his term, will so fully convince men of all parties of the importance of such a man at the head of affairs, that he will be pronounced emphatically the President of the People.—West Tennessee Whig.

EDDYVILLE, Feb. 27.

A murder was committed yesterday, on Tradewater, 12 miles north of Princeton, Ky. H. L. Cartwright was shot by his brother-in-law, Thos. Carney. The circumstances, so far as learned, are as follows:

An old grudge existed between the parties. They accidentally met in the road—no one was present. Carney shot at Cartwright, missed him, but killed his horse. Cartwright then shot at Carney, but missed him. They separated, each going his own way. Thomas Carney being on his way to Mr. John Carney's, way-laid Cartwright; shot him through the heart, and he expired almost instantly. Carney has given himself up for trial.—Union.

The Warsaw (Ill.) Signal, exposes a scamp named Wm. Thompson, who, under the disguise of a Scotch Presbyterian minister, won the hand of a widow, married her, and then decamped with her carriage, horses, &c. He is represented as a man of pleasing address and commanding figure, and as a good speaker.

To convert a villain into a friend, you must make him fear you. Treat him with kindness and he will swear it's duplicity. District Attorneys are never robbed, while the only man in a crowd that a thief treats with respect is the Police magistrate. The idea that bad men are to be won with the same argument that good men are, is all humbug.

With regard to the effect of the gold on matrimony, the Placer Times says:—

"The gold of California will have a great effect upon matrimony. It is understood that the generality of young ladies now decline to engage themselves, preferring to wait for a year or two, when the crowd returns from the 'diggins,' at which time each one expects to catch fifty thousand dollars!

Mr. Burke, in his last report from the Patent office, estimates fifty eggs for the consumption of each individual in the U. States, and that each egg is worth half a cent. This will make eleven hundred millions of eggs consumed, and five and a half millions of dollars paid for them.

It is stated that a fever affecting the brain has broken out in Stamford, Conn., and that fifty farmers have already fallen victims to it. A similar disease prevailed thirty-two years ago, and it is alleged that the epidemic originated in the same house on both occasions.